{deleted text} shows text that was in HB0440 but was deleted in HB0440S01.

Inserted text shows text that was not in HB0440 but was inserted into HB0440S01.

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Representative Eric K. Hutchings proposes the following substitute bill:

# COMMISSION ON CRIMINAL AND JUVENILE JUSTICE AMENDMENTS

2019 GENERAL SESSION STATE OF UTAH

Chief Sponsor: Eric K. Hutchings

Senate Sponsor:	

#### **LONG TITLE**

#### **General Description:**

This bill makes changes to the membership and duties of certain committees and councils.

#### **Highlighted Provisions:**

This bill:

- defines terms;
- changes the membership of {certain committees and councils;
- modifies the duties of certain committees and councils} the Commission on
   Criminal and Juvenile Justice; and
- makes technical changes.

# **Money Appropriated in this Bill:** None **Other Special Clauses:** None **Utah Code Sections Affected:** AMENDS: 63M-7-202, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2017, Chapter 163 63M-7-601, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2016, Chapter 32 63M-7-603, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 82 77-37-2, as enacted by Laws of Utah 1987, Chapter 194 77-37-5, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2011, Chapter 131 77-38-11, as last amended by Laws of Utah 2010, Chapter 331 **ENACTS: 63M-7-601.5**, Utah Code Annotated 1953 63M-7-605.1, Utah Code Annotated 1953 **REPEALS:**

*Be it enacted by the Legislature of the state of Utah:* 

Section 1. Section 63M-7-202 is amended to read:

63M-7-202. Composition -- Appointments -- Ex officio members -- Terms -- United States Attorney as nonvoting member.

63M-7-605, as renumbered and amended by Laws of Utah 2008, Chapter 382

- (1) The commission on criminal and juvenile justice shall be composed of [21]  $\{24\}$  25 voting members as follows:
- (a) the chief justice of the supreme court, as the presiding officer of the judicial council, or a judge designated by the chief justice;
  - (b) the state court administrator or the state court administrator's designee;
- (c) the executive director of the Department of Corrections <u>or the executive director's</u> <u>designee</u>;
  - (d) the director of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services;
  - (d) the executive director of the Department of Human Services or the executive

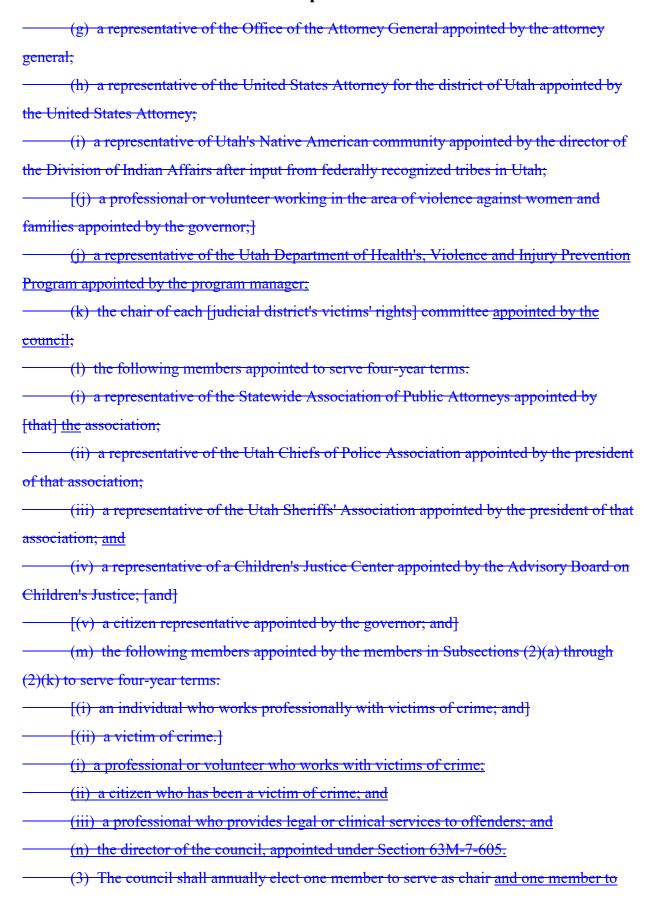
#### director's designee;

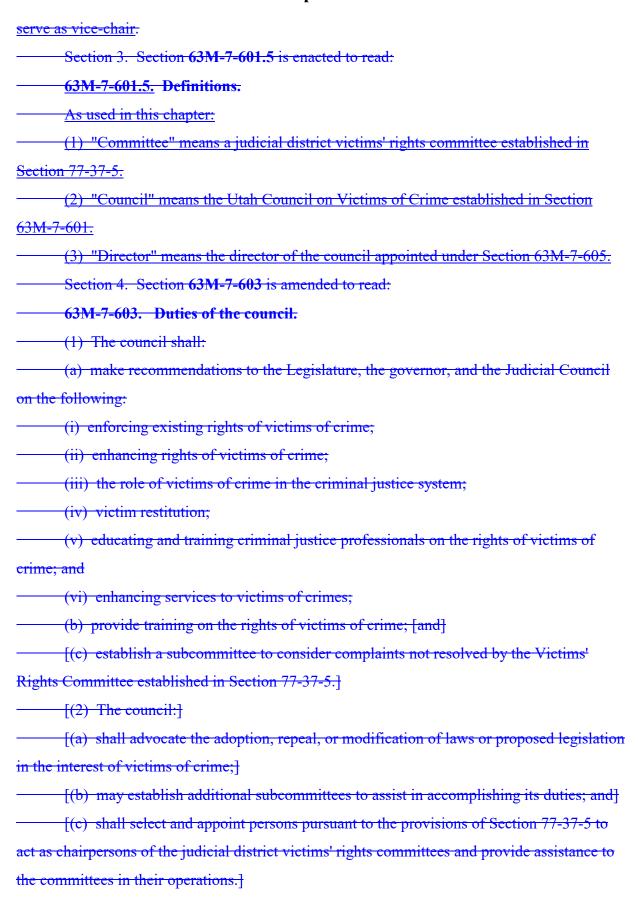
- (e) the commissioner of the Department of Public Safety <u>or the commissioner's</u> designee;
  - (f) the attorney general or an attorney designated by the attorney general;
- (g) the president of the chiefs of police association or a chief of police designated by the association's president;
- (h) the president of the sheriffs' association or a sheriff designated by the association's president;
- (i) the chair of the Board of Pardons and Parole or a member of the Board of Pardons and Parole designated by the chair;
- (j) the chair of the Utah Sentencing Commission or a member of the Utah Sentencing Commission designated by the chair;
- (k) the chair of the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council <u>or a</u> member of the Utah Substance Use and Mental Health Advisory Council designated by the chair;
- (l) the chair of the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice or a member of the Utah Board of Juvenile Justice designated by the chair;
- (m) the chair of the Utah Council on Victims of Crime or the chair's designee <u>or a</u> member of the Utah Council on Victims of Crime designated by the chair;
  - [(n) the director of the Division of Substance Abuse and Mental Health; and]
- (n) the executive director of the Salt Lake Legal Defender Association or an attorney designated by the executive director;
- (o) the chair of the Utah Indigent Defense Commission or a member of the Indigent Defense Commission designated by the chair;
- (p) the Salt Lake County District Attorney or an attorney designated by the district attorney; and
  - [(o)] (q) the following members designated to serve four-year terms:
- (i) a juvenile court judge, appointed by the chief justice, as presiding officer of the Judicial Council;
- (ii) a representative of the statewide association of public attorneys designated by the association's officers;

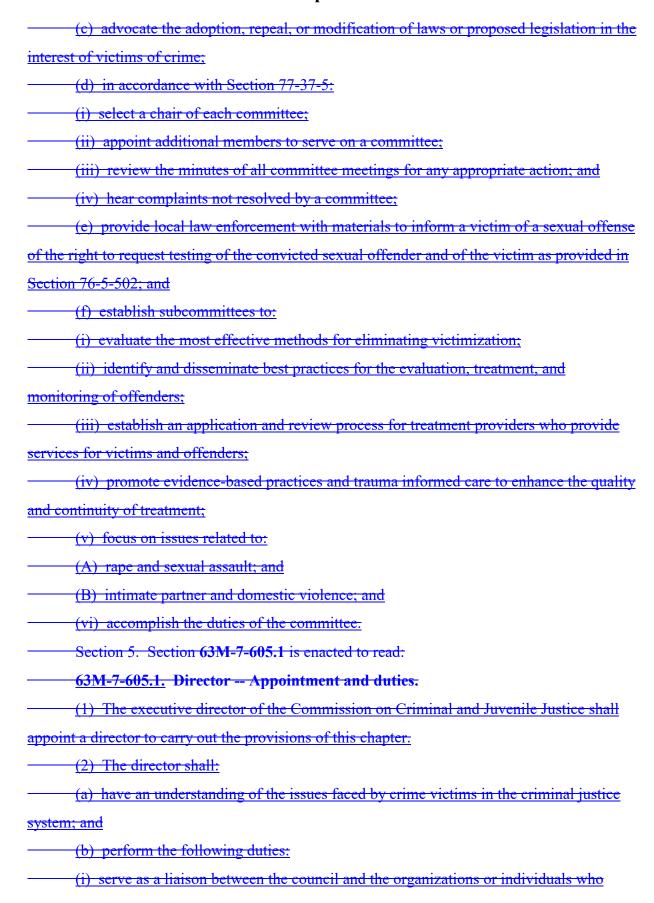
- (iii) one member of the House of Representatives who is appointed by the speaker of the House of Representatives; and
  - (iv) one member of the Senate who is appointed by the president of the Senate.
- (2) The governor shall appoint the remaining three members to four-year staggered terms as follows:
- (a) one criminal defense attorney appointed from a list of three nominees submitted by the Utah State Bar Association;
- (b) one attorney who primarily represents juveniles in delinquency matters appointed from a list of three nominees submitted by the Utah Bar Association;
  - [(b)] (c) one representative of public education; [and]
  - [(c)] (d) one citizen representative[-]; and
  - (e) a representative from a local faith.
- (3) In addition to the members designated under Subsections (1) and (2), the United States Attorney for the district of Utah or an attorney designated by the United States Attorney may serve as a nonvoting member.
- (4) In appointing the members under Subsection (2), the governor shall take into account the geographical makeup of the commission.

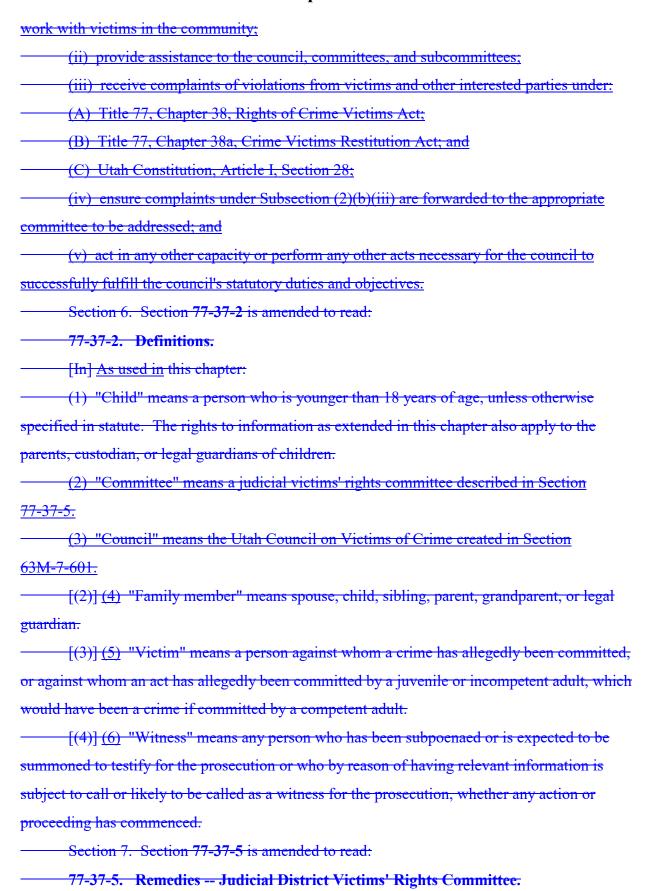
Section 2. Section 63M-7-601 is amended to read:
 63M-7-601. Creation -- Members -- Chair.
 (1) There is created within the governor's office the Utah Council on Victims of Crime.
 (2) The Utah Council on Victims of Crime shall be composed of [25 voting members as follows] the following members:

- (a) a representative of the Commission on Criminal and Juvenile Justice appointed by the executive director;
- (b) a representative of the Department of Corrections appointed by the executive director;
  - (c) a representative of the Board of Pardons and Parole appointed by the chair;
  - (d) a representative of the Department of Public Safety appointed by the commissioner;
- (e) a representative of the Division of Juvenile Justice Services appointed by the director;
  - (f) a representative of the Utah Office for Victims of Crime appointed by the director;









(1) In each judicial district, [the Utah Council on Victims of Crime, established in
Section 63M-7-601, shall appoint a person who shall chair a] there is created a judicial district
victims' rights committee consisting of:
(a) a county [attorney] or district attorney;
(b) a sheriff;
(c) a corrections field services administrator;
(d) an appointed victim advocate;
(e) a municipal attorney;
(f) a municipal chief of police; [and]
(g) another individual, appointed by the council to serve as the committee chair; and
[(g)] (h) other representatives [as appropriate] appointed by the council.
[(2) The committee shall meet at least semiannually to review progress and problems
related to this chapter, Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, Title 77, Chapter
38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act, and Utah Constitution Article I, Section 28. Victims and
other interested parties may submit matters of concern to the victims' rights committee. The
committee may hold a hearing open to the public on any appropriate matter of concern and may
publish its findings. These matters shall also be considered at the meetings of the victims'
rights committee. The committee shall forward minutes of all meetings to the Utah Council on
Victims of Crime for review and other appropriate action.]
[(3) If a victims' rights committee is unable to resolve a complaint, it may refer the
complaint to the Utah Council on Victims of Crime.]
[(4) The Utah Office for Victims of Crime shall provide materials to local law
enforcement to inform every victim of a sexual offense of the right to request testing of the
convicted sexual offender and of the victim as provided in Section 76-5-502.]
(2) (a) Each committee shall hold meetings, in compliance with Title 52, Chapter 4,
Open and Public Meetings Act, at least twice each year to review progress and problems
<u>related to:</u>
(i) this chapter;
(ii) Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act;
(iii) Title 77, Chapter 38a, Crime Victims Restitution Act; and
(iv) Utah Constitution, Article I, Section 28.

(b) A committee may schedule additional meetings to consider a compliant referred to the committee by the director of the council. (c) If a committee is unable to resolve a complaint, the committee shall refer the complaint to the council. [(5)] (3) (a) If a person acting under color of state law willfully or wantonly fails to perform duties so that the rights in this chapter are not provided, an action for injunctive relief may be brought against the individual and the government entity that employs the individual. (b) For all other violations, if the committee or council finds a violation of a victim's right, it shall refer the matter to the appropriate court for further proceedings consistent with Subsection 77-38-11(2). (c) The failure to provide the rights in this chapter or Title 77, Chapter 38, Rights of Crime Victims Act, does not constitute cause for a judgment against the state or any government entity, or any individual employed by the state or any government entity, for monetary damages, attorney fees, or the costs of exercising any rights under this chapter. [(6)] (4) The person accused of and subject to prosecution for the crime or the act which would be a crime if committed by a competent adult, has no standing to make a claim concerning any violation of the provisions of this chapter. Section 8. Section 77-38-11 is amended to read: 77-38-11. Enforcement -- Appellate review -- No right to money damages. (1) If [a person] an individual acting under color of state law willfully or wantonly fails to perform duties so that the rights in this chapter are not provided, an action for injunctive relief, including prospective injunctive relief, may be brought against the individual and the governmental entity that employs the individual. (2) (a) The victim of a crime or representative of a victim of a crime, including any [Victims' Rights Committee as] judicial district victims' rights committee, defined in Section 77-37-5, or the Utah Council on Victims of Crime, created in Section 63M-7-601, may: (i) bring an action for declaratory relief or for a writ of mandamus defining or enforcing the rights of victims and the obligations of government entities under this chapter; (ii) petition to file an amicus brief in any court in any case affecting crime victims; and (iii) after giving notice to the prosecution and the defense, seek an appropriate remedy for a violation of a victim's right from the judge assigned to the case involving the issue as

provided in Section 77-38-11.

- (b) Adverse rulings on these actions or on a motion or request brought by a victim of a crime or a representative of a victim of a crime may be appealed under the rules governing appellate actions, provided that an appeal may not constitute grounds for delaying any criminal or juvenile proceeding.
- (c) An appellate court shall review all properly presented issues, including issues that are capable of repetition but would otherwise evade review.
- (3) (a) Upon a showing that the victim has not unduly delayed in seeking to protect the victim's right, and after hearing from the prosecution and the defense, the judge shall determine whether a right of the victim has been violated.
- (b) If the judge determines that a victim's right has been violated, the judge shall proceed to determine the appropriate remedy for the violation of the victim's right by hearing from the victim and the parties, considering all factors relevant to the issue, and then awarding an appropriate remedy to the victim. The court shall reconsider any judicial decision or judgment affected by a violation of the victim's right and determine whether, upon affording the victim the right and further hearing from the prosecution and the defense, the decision or judgment would have been different. If the court's decision or judgment would have been different, the court shall enter the new different decision or judgment as the appropriate remedy. If necessary to protect the victim's right, the new decision or judgment shall be entered nunc pro tune to the time the first decision or judgment was reached. In no event shall the appropriate remedy be a new trial, damages, attorney fees, or costs.
- (c) The appropriate remedy shall include only actions necessary to provide the victim the right to which the victim was entitled and may include reopening previously held proceedings. Subject to Subsection (3)(d), the court may reopen a sentence or a previously entered guilty or no contest plea only if doing so would not preclude continued prosecution or sentencing the defendant and would not otherwise permit the defendant to escape justice. Any remedy shall be tailored to provide the victim an appropriate remedy without violating any constitutional right of the defendant.
- (d) If the court sets aside a previously entered plea of guilty or no contest, and thereafter continued prosecution of the charge is held to be prevented by the defendant's having been previously put in jeopardy, the order setting aside the plea is void and the plea is